GEO. W. & G. G. BENEDICT. EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

> For terms see last page. A BURLINGTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 17, 1858

POLITICAL NAMES AND SCHEMES Two things are a marvel to us as often as we notice them. The first is that sundry Journals, especially in Massachusetts, which have always shown a hearty love for the great principlés and objects of the Republican Party, keep up a perpetual talk about "American Republicans," "American Republicanism," and 'The American Republican Party.

and

ror to the enemies of national justice, na-

who did so in the days of ancient Israel.

meagerly-paid labor and so much money to

advertising done at fair rates. True in

many, perhaps in most cases, a large

share of that patronage is given to papers

which barmonize with the dominant party

for the time being. That partiality is avoi-

ded in this State by sponging from papers of

Perhaps that word, "sponging," may sound

fairly. If the State did not authorize the

payment of anything for publishing newly

passed acts in the newspapers, of course the

papers would publish only now and then an

act, -such only as to their readers were ex-

pected to be of special interest. But the State

now offers the sum named to every paper which

will publish such acts as the Secretary of

State shall designate. If one begins to

publish them, every other paper feels con-

strained to follow, and thus all publish them

and no one gets more than a small fraction

To make the matter worse, either from in

advertance or from a desire to be very gener-

ous to the people, without any regard to the

interests of the newspaper publishers, it has

whatever save to a few neighborhoods or a

State to show a little more mercy another

It is all very well to have the acts published

it is thought best; and the newspapers would

be willing to publish them at a low rate; but

it is neither right nor creditable for the State

to gets its work done for such a beggarly sum

JOHN MITCHELL'S FOUR POINTS

John Mitchell is a smartish Irishman who

scaped from British rule in New

South Wales and made his way safely to New

York City. There he at first enlisted the

sympathy of the natives by loudly declaim-

ing his hatred of tyranny, and then, almost in

his next breath, astounded them by making

known his love for Slavery and his longings

for "an Atabama plantation well stocked

with negroes." Thereupon the ardor of his

hasty friends cooled down very quickly, and

he found it expedient to carry his pro-slavery

flunkevism to a Southern market. So he at

tended Southern Conventions, and did some-

thing in the way of editing a paper, "The

Citizen," at Knoxville, Tenn., his writings

being characterized as out-Heroding Herod

in favor of the most extreme fire-eating doc-

trines. But somehow, John Mitchell could

not make "the Citizen" go at Knoxville and

he has moved his traps to the seat of the Fed-

eral Government, doubtless hoping that

droppings from the National Treasury will

be cast into his lap more freely there than

Apprehending, he says, "that there are

many Southerners thoughtful and vigilant of

the signs of the times, anxiously this mo-

Washington, and quite prepared for all haz-

bairs-breadth further," he offers to them

"the aid and co-operation of the Citizen"

Well, what if he fails in doing such a nice

little job of journey work, as he proposes?

Why he will stand by the Southerners "up

to a certain date, say till the - day of

____ i.86-" He is sure that "if Southern-

ers arouse themselves, they can attain them

all, or else dissoive the Union," and if they

will not do it,-if they will let the said

blank day of some undetermined year between

"If we find the cause of the South still looking

1859 and 1870 go by,

and here is his programme :

of what it ought to be paid for the work.

but it seems to express the case very

all parties slike

In one point of view the practice is an absurd one, for there is no such party, distinct from the Republican party, there are no such principles distinct from Republican principles and, there are no 'American Republicans' who are not Republicans. The terms are unnatural and clumsy, and serve no good end whatever, while if nothing worse follows from their use, they puzzle and distract the popular mind and produce weakness instead of strength. In another point of view such terms are more positively mischievous. They serve to produce a feeling that the Republican party of the nation is a sort of partnership of two distinct political organizations, and must act through delegates, or representatives in some form, of the two members .-Just so far as any such feeling has an existence, it leads to corruption in the members and weakness in the whole body. Narrow minded and selfish men will fasten to any such feeling and work to advance their own ends by means of it,-too often with success.

We find no good reason for the use of such terms in the fact that there was once a party organization called American, and that many of those who belonged to it are now supporters of Republican principles and measures We might just as well talk about Whig Republicans and Democratic Republicans. Free Soil Republicans, and Abolition Republicans as about American Republicans ; and Demo cratic Journals might as fitly talk about American Democrats, Whig Democrats, Free Soil Democrats, and Abolition Democrats, and so on. They take care to do no such thing. They apply slang epithets in plenty to the Republicans; but with them a Democrat is a Democrat and nothing else. So it should be on the other side. A Republican should be a Republican, nothing less nor

But there is a second thing quite as marvellous to us as that which we have just referred to-perhaps more so. Some of the journals which were among the earliest and strongest advocates for the formation of the Republican party, and which we believe intend to be as hearty supporters of its cause as ever, start off now and then on a scheme to help it by giving aid and comfort to its avowed and bitter enemies-or by having a treaty of amity and commerce made between the Republicans and those who keep themselves aloof from both the Republicans and the Democrats, willing indeed to unite with the Republicans for the occasion, provided there is a "a fair consideration" given, and equally willing to get their fee from the Democrats if they cannot secure one from their opponents.

The sort of "aid and comfort" which the and some other journals gave the cause of a case in point. Douglas was the head and front of the grand pro-slavery outrage on the principles of the American Revolution and on the honor of the nation, which was the immediate occasion of the formation of the Republican party. No one was more ready to back up every villainous plan, or to give countenance and support to every act of rescality and outrage, resorted to in Congress of in Kansas to fasten slavery upon Kansas, and to deprive the people of that territory of their natural and constitutional rights, than Stephen A. Douglas. No one was more persistent and outrageous in his abuse of Republicans from his own seat in the Senate chamber than he was. Who can forget the coarse, insulting language which he used towards Senator Sumner-asking on the floor of the Senate chamber : "Does the senator wish us to kick him ?" Who can forget the coolness with which he gave as an excuse for not rendering that eminent Senator any help when he had fallen under the assessin blows of Brooks, that he was afraid, if he did so, it would be misinterpreted? Who ever knew of his expressing, from that day to this, the least spark of sympathy for the cause of the Republicans, or of his failing to abuse them, and to misrepresent their principles, their language and their acts, whenever he thought he could gain a point by so doing? No one. No one

But at last there came one little step, which he said he would not take. To be sure, it was no worse than all his previous steps had been but it was more dangerous to his prospects in Illinois, and of course, to his hopes for the Presidency. So he did not take it. He turned his back on Mr. Buchanan and voted with the Republicans. Forthwith the journals referred to raised the query, Ought not such christian heroism to be rewarded? What a force he would bring to the Republican cause, if, overcome with gratitude for Republican aid to secure his re-election, he should go on and do the best in his power to undo all the mischief he had done before! Had not the Republicans in Illinois better think of this. and so work as to help rather than to hinder

So thought not the Republicans of Illinois and the consequence is, that their eyes are bright, their hands are strong, and their swords are keen for the great battle of 1860. at there are thousands more of them than there were two years ago.

South.

Fourth—Peremptory demand for the intervention of Congress, President and Supreme Court, for slavery in all the Territories, the moment a slave-holder brings his slaves there: in other words, intervention by the authorities to sustain the law ielded to such (well-meant, no doubt, but certainly dangerous) suggestions, their moral force a ould have been wholly broken down, and Illine, s would have been booked, sure as fate, for the Pro-Slavery

cause in the next struggle. Of a piece with that sort of advice was the plan of some in New York to make a trade for the State offices, by interlocutors of the Republican and American Conventions at Syracuse. It failed, and a great Republican victory was the result. Those who felt alike voted together, and the good cause gained men and strength. Had the scheme of a few office seekers been adopted, the rank and file would have been disgusted. An extensive demoralization of the Republican party would have followed, the democrats would have carried the State, and a long train of evil consequences would have followed. We think there are very few in that State who

townward; if the people are seen still submitting do purchase slaves at eleven times their proper price; if the stopms of prohibition against buying and selling slaves in the federal capital is still car-ried contentedly on the brow of the South, as if it were an honorable scar—why, in that case, we shall go North, and become an abolitionist." do not now see that such would have been And yet, with all these things staring in

the face, out comes the N. Y. Tribune with | of his coming North, in any contingencysaying nothing of his becoming an abolition a new scheme for uniting all the opposition to ist-is too had to think of the democratic party, by a trade for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, between the Re-

UNIFORMITY OF SCHOOL BOOKS. publicans on the one band, and the Ameri-The excellent School law, enacted by the cans, so far as there any left, on the other; last Legislature of Vermont, contemplates like two hunters in company, "you take one and is intended to secure, among other bird and I will take the other". Since the things, some approach to a uniformity days of John Tyler, when to unite all the opof School Books throughout the Dis position against Van Buren Tyler was trict Schools of the State, for five placed on the same ticket with Harrison, alyears to come. It directs the Board of Eduthough he had all his days upheld the same cation to select a list of Grammars, Geograprinciples as the men he was set up to overphies, Arithmetics, Readers, and Spellers, power, was there ever a more absurd propowhich list when duly made and published, sition made? Did the Tribune ever hear of shall become authoritative and binding upsuch a thing as Tylerising a party? on the Board of Education, Superintendents The Republican party has grown stronger and Teachers until January first, A. D. and stronger from the beginning. It is 1864, and Teachers and Superintendents stronger now than it ever was, and it has so shall recommend for use in the District grown because it has welcomed all Schools, as new books shall become necessary good and true hearted men who befor instruction in the branches named, no lieve in its principles to its ranks, other than books included in said list so eskept its march steadily onward.

tablished. So long as it keeps those principles clearly The Board of Education met for the pur in sight, it will become more and more a terpose in this place last week. A numerou spresentation of School-book Publisher tional honor and national freedom, and to from the Cities were in attendance, a thoall who are ready to sacrifice any and all of rough examination and canvassing of the these in order to secure individual profit and merits of divers books and series, was institusectional power; in the end it will be victoted; and a list of School Books was made. rious. Turning away from its principles and

We do not understand that the Board seeking to rely on "horses and men from Egypt" it will surely meet the fate of those suppose that they have, in all cases, selected the best book extant for the purpose of common School instruction in each branch. They have, indeed, intended to choose none We finish to-day the publication of the but good books, while they have very acts passed at the last session which were properly had regard, not only to the designated for publication in the newspapers merits of the book, but also to some other by the Secretary of State. In all they considerations. In the case of Arithmetics, occupy some thirteen columns of our for instance, Greenleaf's Arithmetics are in Daily paper, and for this large appropriavery general use throughout the State, and tion of space, how much do our readare very good Arithmetics. The Board ers suppose the State pays? Why the may have thought there were other somewhat very munificent sum of fifteen dollars! We superior Arithmetics, which they might have do not believe there is any other State in the dopted had the field been entirely clear; but Union where the newspaper press is dealt under the circumstances, they did not feel with on so niggardly a scale by the State like recommending that the Schools be re-Legislature as in Vermont. In most States it stocked with new text-books, in that study, is thought to be of public service to do someand accordingly they retained the Greenleaf's thing handsome in the way of supporting the Arithmetics. press-an institution which spends so much

On the whole we think the Board have nade an excellent selection-one which diffuse information among the people; and will commend itself to the favor of teachers hence there is a large amount of government and parents and scholars. We shall publish the list to-morrow

> General Washington on the Extension or SLAVERY .- The following is an extract from a letter addressed by President Washngton to General Lafayette, in 1798.

"I agree with you cordially in your views regard to negro slavery. I have long con-lered it a most serious evil, both socially and politically, and I should rejoice in any feasible scheme to rid our States of such a

"The Congress of 1787 adopted an ordinance which prohibits the existence of invo-luntary servitude in our northwestern terriory forever. I consider it a wise measure t met with the approval and assent of near-y every member of the States more immediately interested in slave labor. The prevailing opinion in Virginia is against the spread of slavery into the new territories, and trust we shall have a confederacy of free

What a bloody abolitionist! what a treasonable black republican, General Washington would be called by our modern democrats if he were now living. It seems he had the audacity not only to declare against the spread of slavery but to express a hope that the become the fashion for the Secretary of State | time would come when the then Slave States to furnish for publication in the newspapers | would become Free States. Not only so, but Springfield Republican, the N. Y. Tribune not only the more important public acts, but the eminent statesmen of that day, almost to a man in both Free and Slave States agreed with him. Now, it Mr. Seward or any prominent man utters that sentiment. few individuals. We beg the Secretary of at once there bursts forth from all the demoeratic speakers and presses in the nation, a howl of indignation at his "treasonable and in all the newspapers-all the acts enacted, if blood thirsty talk" as they call it.

General's recommendation of an increase of letter postage to five cents the single letter will not be pleasantly received in the free States. The Washington correspondent of the Springfield Republican expresses the general sentiment very truly and torcibly, as

follows: "The free states, or at least the older settled "The free states, or at least the older settled ones, a great deal more than pay their postage bills now, and it is going a trifle too far to ask them to pay almost double postage on their letters that the states which slavory impoverishes may have every postal facility, and that giant corporations may fatten on sea and isthmus contracts, or that an overland company may carry twice a week a few letters down through Texas and upper Mexico and up again to California at a cest of \$600,000 per annum. The Congressman from at free state, who votes to increase the postage, will, upon his return home, be greeted with such a howl of excernation as will make him think he is in Panf execration as will make him think he is in Pan of execution as will make him think he is in Fan-demonium. If the government is bound to carry the mails into every new territory and over the slavery-cursed regions of the South, let the cost of the work come out of the national treasury, and not out of the pockets of those intelligent people who see fit to write letters, in the old and educa-

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR .- The Hon I. M. Chesnut was elected a Senator in Congress by the Legislature of South Carolina on the tenth ballot. This is regarded us a triumph of the conservatives over the fire-enters, as they are called, but fire-talhers, as they should be called.

they have been in the remoter parts of the - of the "rural districts" was in our village yesterday, and imbibed. While passing through Green street, on his way ome, about ten o'clock in the evening, it ment watching the movements of politics at occurred to Mr .- that he was much fatigued by the slipperyness of the road and zards and extremes rather than submit one the amount of building material within the circumference of his hatband, and that he might as well take his night's rest there as "We devote it to the support of the southern cause, the southern cause in that form which our enemies call extreme, ultra, aggressive, &c., and to save trouble, and let our readers see our whole hand at once, what we require on the part of the anywhere. He accordingly selected a comfortable spot of ice in the centre of the road, stretched himself "like a warrior taking his rest," and, lulled by the splash of the rain and First—Repeal of all laws prohibiting the for-eign slave trade, or imposing penalties thereon. Second—Repeal of the law abolishing the slave trade, in the District of Columbia. Third—Absolute resistance to everything in the nature of a Compromise between the North and the South. the purling of the water brooks around him. devoted himself to balmy sleep. A passer-by was cruel enough to disturb the sleeper, and the gentleman before whose door he lay was officious enough to urge him to exchange his cool and airy bed for the confined atmos phere of the nearest barn, whence Mr. -leparted this morning, a soberer if not a

KINNEY'S ETBAN ALLEN .- Many of our citizens saw and admired a heroic statue, in pluster, of Ethan Allen, made by B. H. Kin ney, Sculptor, which was exhibited here a few years ago. Mr. Kinney has had a litho graphic representation of it made, of which copies are left for sale with Brinsmaid & Hildreth, Bank Block. It is well worth possessing, and in this neighborhood particularly, the artist ought to find many pur-

Two Jewish rubbis in New York, Asch and Levi, have been arrested and held for trial for selling lottery tickets. Asch was arrested in risd contentedly on the brow of the South, as if it were an honorable sear—why, in that case, we shall go North, and become an abolitionist."

We pray John to re-consider the awful threat with which he closes. The thought LAWS OF VERMONT.

OCTOBER SESSION, 1858.

Designated for Publication in the Newspapers No. 54.-AN ACT to secure Freedom to all

persons within this State is hereby enacted, Ac. Sec. 1. No person within this State shall se considered as property, or subject, as such, to sale, purchase, or delivery; nor shall any person within the limits of this State, at any be deprived of liberty or property with

out due process of law. Sec. 2. Due process of law mentioned in the preceding section of this act, shall, in al be defined to mean the usual proceand forms in force by the laws of this State and issued by the Courts thereof; and unde such process such person shall be entitled to a trial by jury.
Sec. 3. Whenever any person in this State

shall be deprived of liberty, arrested or de tained on the ground that such person ow service or labor to another person, not an i sabitant of this State, either party may clain a trial by jury; and in such case, challenge shall be allowed to the defendant agreeable sections four and five of chapter one ho ired and eleven of the compiled statutes. Sec. 4. Every person who shall deprive attempt to deprive any other person of hi

her liberty, contrary to the provisions of the preceding sections of this act, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a fine not ex ecoding two thousand dollars, nor less the five hundred dollars, or be punished by in prisonment in the State prison for a term nexceeding ten years: Provided, that nothing in said preceding sections shall apply to, of affect the right to arrest or imprison under evisting laws for contempt of court. Sec. 5. Neither descent, near or rem from an African whether such African is

may have been a slave or not, nor color skin or complexion shall disqualify any p son from being, or prevent any person from becoming, a citizen of this state, nor deprive such person of the rights and privileges

SEC. 6. Every person who may have been held as a slave who shall come or be brought, or be in this state with or without the consent of his or her master or mistress, or wh shall come, or be brought, or be, invol tarily or in any way in this state, shall

attempt to hold, in this state, in slavery, as a slave, any person mentioned as a sl in the sixth section of this act, or any free person in any form, or for any time however hort, under the pretence that such person is or has been a slave, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the state prison for a term not less than one year, nor than fifteen, and be fined not exceeding two thousand dollars

S. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are herely repealed.
See, 9. This act shall take effect from its

No. 55.-AN ACT in addition to the several acts in respect to the militia. t is hereby enacted, &c.

Approved November 25, 1858.

Sec. 1. Whenever the uniformed militia of this State shall be organized into separate and shall have the same ef regiments by the Commander-in-chief, in ginal had been so recorded. pursuance of the provisions of section twen-ty-two of an act entitled "an act in relation to the militia," approved November 12th, 1842, the field officers of such regiments shall be elected by the commissioned officers of the several companies in each regiment respectively, as provided by title five of the sale statute, approved Nov. 12th, 1842, to be convened for that purpose, for the first election in each regiment after the same shall be organized by the com-commander-in-chief, at a time and place to e by him designated in the order organizing such regiment; and major and brigadier generals of the uniformed militia shall be elected by the Senate and House of Repreand regimental staff officers shall be appoin ed as provided by said title five. 2. The sixth section of an act ca-

titled "an act in relation to the militia," approved October 13th, 1844, is hereby re-pealed. 56 .- AN ACT to exempt Highways

from the operation of the Statute of Limi-SEC. 1. No person shall gain any right or interest within the limits of any highway in this State, solely by the possession and oc-cupation of any portion of such highway. Approved, November 25, 1858.

No. 57 .- AN ACT relating to highway sur-It is hereby enacted &c.

Sec. I. All highway surveyors and street commissioners hereafter elected at the an-nual March meetings in the respective towns in this state, shall hold office for one year from the first day of April next succeeding their election. Sec. 2. All highway surveyors and street

commissioners, shall return their tax bills to or settle their accounts with the selectmen of their respective towns, between the first and fifth days of April in each year.

in force, inconsistent with the foregoing, are hereby repealed. Approved, Nov. 25, 1858. No. 58 .- AN ACT in relation to highway

taxes, and in addition to chapter twenty three of the compiled statutes. It is hereby enacted &c.

Sec. 1. It shall be lawful for any town in this State, at its annual Merch meeting, to vote that the highway tax of said town be collected in money Sec. 2. And when any town shall so yote. the highway tax required to be so raised in such town by the second section of chapter twenty-three of the compiled Statutes, for

said year, shall be a tax of fourteen cents, instead of eighteen cents; and such tax shall be collected in money, without any discount thereon, and on or before the first day of July in each year. Approved, November 25, 1858,

No. 59 .- AN ACT in amendment of "an act to prevent the traffic in intoxicating liquors for the purpose of drinking, 'approved November 23d, 1852.

It is hereby enacted &c. Sec. 1. In prosecutions under the fifth sec tion of an act entitled "an act to prevent traffic in intoxicating liquors for the purpose of drinking," approved November 23d, 1852, the respondent, if he pleads guilty, shall state in his plea, the number of offences of which he is guilty, and the prosecut officer, under the direction of the court, n accept such plea for such number of offen or may put the respondent on trial, in

Sec. 2. In such prosecutions, no more than one count shall be required, and no costs shall be allowed to any State's Attorney or taxed against any respondent, for any ad ditional counts in such prosecuti n

Approved Nov. 25, 1858.

No. 60 .- AN ACT in amendment of an act act to amend an act to prevent the traffic in intoxicating liquous for the purpose of drinking," approx d Nov. 23, 1852. It is hereby enacted, Se.

Sec. 1. The first section of the act aped December the 6th, 1853, entitled et to amend an act to prevent the traffic xicating liquors for the purpose of drink-approved November 23, 1852, shall drued to authorize or allow any erson to furnish or give away any intoxic ting liquors on any occasion of the assemb-lage of persons for the purpose of creeting any building, or any frame of any building, or for the purpose of moving any building and the furnishing or giving away of an liquors on any such occasion shall be

act was in nace based.

Approved November 25, 1803.

No. 61,—AN ACT to provide for propeton. ting testimony to be used in criminal causes, and in addition to chapter thirtyfour of the compiled statutes It is hereby enacted, &c.

Sec. 1. That any person indicted for

crime may make affidavits before a Judge of]

the Supreme or County Court that the testi-mony of certain witnesses is material in his defence, in the manner provided in section twenty-four of chapter thirty-four of the Compiled Statutes; and thereupon the same proceedings may be had for taking such tesmony as is now provided in said chapter for taking and perpetuating testimony to

Sec. 2. Reasonable notice shall be given to the attorney prosecuting such indictment for the government of the time and place when and where such witness will be examined, specifying in such notice the indictment on the trial of which such testimony is intended to be used, and the names of the witness

proposed to be examined.

Sec. 3. Depositions, taken and certified the manner provided in this act and the act to which this is an addition, may be read and admitted before every court in this State, on the trial of the indictment relative to which they are taken, to be used in the same man-ner and upon the same conditions as is pro-vided by the act aforesaid relative to depositions to be used in civil causes, provisuch testimony is taken at least ten days fore the session of the court in which same is offered as evidence. Sec. 5. This act shall take effect from its

Approved, November 25, 1858.

No. 62.-AN ACT relating to Banks.

It is hereby enacted &c. Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the Bank Commissioner, during the time of his annual examination, and at any other time in his fiscretion, to examine all Banks whose charers have expired, until the entire affairs of the same shall have been closed up, and embrace the same in his annual report.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Bank

Commissioner, during his annual examina-tion, to destroy the bills of all closing and closed banks which he shall discover, and keep a true record of all he may so destroy. Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Bank Commissioner, during his annual examina-tion, to ascertain and report, if any of the officers of the banks of discount and savings fficers of the banks of discount and savings ither have inspection of the books, papers

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the State Treasury to provide and keep a suitable book upon which to record all certificates is-sued by the Bank Commissioner, and to re-cord the same and arrange and keep a plain and convenient index of the said records and itshall be the duty of said Treasurer to give duly certified copies of such records the following paragraph, add to the variety which shall be the proper evidence of the but not to the pleasantness of travel. facts therein contained

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Bank Commissioner to ascertain from the State Treasurer what Banks have lodged in his ofice the proper certificates that the capital tock of such Banks has been paid in agreeble to their several charters, and in case any of such certificates shall be lost, said Con missioner shall proceed to enquire whether any were ever issued to such bank; and if from any evidence which such bank can fur-nish, said Commissioner shall be satisfied that said Bank had been duly certified, he shall proceed to issue to such Bank a new certificate in proper form, the record of which shall be the evidence of such finding, and shall have the same effect as if the ori

Sec, 6. If any Bank shall be unable t prove to the satisfaction of said Commissioner that its capital has been duly certified, said Commissioner shall proceed to make an ex-examination of its affairs, and if he shall find upon a fair estimate of its assets at their cash value for banking purposes, that the capital of such Bank is full, agreeable to the terms of its charter, he shall issue to such Bank a certificate in due form : but if said Commissioner finds such Bank short of capial, he shall decide how much the deficiency is and shall make and file with the officers of such Bank within the same his written order, generals of the uniformed militia shall be elected by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Joint Assembly, as provided by said title five of the statute of November 12, 1842; and the several division, brigade from the filing of such order withsuch Bank; and if such order is duly complied with, said Commissioner shall issue to such Bank a certhe request of such Bank, issue a certificate for the amount of capital he shall find such Bank has, which shall thereafter be deemed the capital of such Bank, provided the capi reduced below fifty thousand dollars, rovided further that if any Bank shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the Bank Commissioner to proceed against such Bank as in case of an insolvent Bank.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the Bank ommissioner, and he is hereby directed to proceed to inquire into the affairs of the Essex County Bank, and to receive any and all ands that may remain in the hands of any party, and deposit the same with the Treas rer of this State. Section twenty-one of chapter

ighty-four of the Compiled Statutes is here SEC. 9. This act shall take effect from Approved, Nov. 25, 1858.

STATE OF VERMONT MONTPELLER, Nov. 27.
I hereby certify that the foregoing sixtytwo chapters are true copies of acts passed by the General Assembly of this State, at its October session, A. D. 1858, as appears by the files and records in this office. BENJ. W. DEAN,

Wheeler & Wilson have just opened a su-erb new store at No. 505 Broadway, adjoing the St. Nicholas Hotel. The establish at consists of a basement and show-room. 25x200 feet, with entrances on Broadwa in the center by a mirrored screen. The walls and ceiling are frescoed, and the counters, desks and cases are all mahogany. floors are covered with Brussels carpet. The whole is lighted from sky-lights above, and by chandeliers. This place has been designed and furnished without reference to cost, under the direction of James Renwick, and reets credit on the enterprise of Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson, who have, we are inormed, more than quadrupled the their sewing machines since their large reduction in prices in October last.—N. Y

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS .- We make our knowledgements to Hon. Homes E. Royce for the receipt from him of valuable public documents.

A fire at Chateaugay, N. Y., Saturday night, destroyed the drug store of A. B. Jenner & Co., the old Franklin hotel, D. N. Pollard's drug and liquor store and the large tin shop of D. F. Soper. The losses were heavy and there is but little insurance.

The large collection of antiquities from Ninevel sont to this country by Henry Steyens of London, has been purchased by friends of the New York Historical society and will be placed in their rooms. The collection is said to be second only to that of the British Museum. The British naval steamer Supply lately took on board forty, five cases of Punic and Mosaic tablets, at Tunis, excavated from the ruins of Carthage, and consigned to the British Museum

THE GOULDY TRACEDY .- Monday, Mr. Gouldy was made aware, for the first time, that his monatural son, who inflicted the injuries upn, consummated his crime by self-mur He has for sometime known the fac Frank inflicted the murderous blows upon his and, but supposed that he was in custody, as fact of his suicide having been concealed av, on being left alone for a short time, he led for assistance, and was found to be in cat berner and excitement, from fear that Frank was coming to finish his work." Every mass heard about the door, produced this painful impression. To relieve him, once for all, of this terror, the physician decided any | to inform him of his son's death

THE NICABAGUAN NEWS.

The events transpiring in and about Nicaragun are interesting in themselves, and in view of the complications which may result from them, are important.

The steamer City of Washington recently sailed from New York with some three hundred passengers for California, by the Nicaraguan route, a route which has long been closed. On the arrival of the Steamer at San Juan del Norte, the Nicaraguan Government, which is very naturally on its guard against fillibuster expeditions, about these days, would not allow the passengers to land. An agent was, however, allowed to cross to San Juan del Sud, on the Pacific, where he found that there was no steamer to take the passengers on to San Francisco, and the City of Washingon accordingly went on to Aspinwall, where such as had the means went across the Isthmus, and the rest came home in the Washington. In the harbor of San Juan the Washington was boarded by the officers of the British war-ship Leopard, in search of fillibusters, showing that though Walker expeditions leave our ports without difficulty. they will have to escape British vigilance in order to obtain a footing in Nicaragua.

The Panama Herald says the action of the British officers in boarding the steamer Washington had been remonstrated against by Com. McIntosh of the American squadron, who stated that he would not permit any

more visits of the kind. The foreign dispatches bring information of a formidable reinforcement on the way to augment the English and French fleets in the Gulf, with the arowed purpose of acting for the protection of Central America against the fillibusters, which shows that these powers have little confidence in our ability or inof our citizens. Altogether there is likely to be an opportunity for Buchanan and Cass to involve the country in a serious quarrel.

In the meantime the Nicaraguan Route to California would not seem to be very feasible. Such little episodes as are described in

hut not to the pleasantness of travel.

When it was ascertained that there were no orders to forward the Washington's passengers by the Panama route and that they must be taken back to New York, the excitement on board was terrible. Some proposed to sink the ship, others to knife or hang the owners, and doubtless would have done so had they been present. Finally the agent of the steamer at Panama agreed by telegraph to take to San Flancisco such passengers as could pay, at a greatly reduced price, and the fare on the railroad was also reduced. About 200 were able to raise money enough to go forward on these terms. The remainder, about 100, were obliged to return.—Great distress exists among these. Many of them ing to provide means for their passage. pany will send out another steamer to the Isthmus and also a second beat around the Horn, and they have offered to bourd the returned passengers at New York till the steamers are ready.

DOUGLAS IN THE SOUTH .- Mr. Douglas apears to be received with great favor in th South-west. But in Virginia he has not been so fortunate. After the nomination in the Virginia Democratic Convention, Mr. Wise offered two resolutions, one endorsing the administration and declaring it to be the duty of every Democrat to rally to its support, the other congratulating the Democracy of Illinois on their victory. Both were passed, but a motion to reconsider the latter was made, and after a sharp debate prevailed .-Mr. Wise offered to append another resolu tion declaring the right of the citizens of all of such Bank by a given day specified in said order, which shall not exceed nine months to hold there every species of property recogto hold there every species of property recog-nized by the laws of any of the States, and further declaring the duty of the general tificate in due form ; but if said order is not government to protect every species of proprty in the Territories. But even with this. the Convention would not agree to the endersement of Douglas, and the resolution was reconsidered. So the Virginia Democracy do not mean to go for Douglas.

The President allows as little liberty to his press as the French Emperor permits to the Paris journals. Mr. Gulick, one of its editors, is to be discharged from the Washington Union, for the offence of publishing a speech made by Mr. Douglas.

MRS. PARTINGTON has recently expresse the hope that "Isaac would not get led away by any desolate companions and so become an unworthy membrane of society.

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.] The "Nigger Question" to be Agitated in Congress-The Amistad Negroes-The Message.

Washington, December 6, 1858. Shall the United States pay for the Amistad negroes? This is the question which Mr. Mison, of Virginia, has seen fit to agitate in the Senate to-day, and, on his motion, Tuesday of next week has been specially as signed to consider the resolution covering that question. It will be remembered that a majority of the Committee on Foreign Re-lations reported at the last session in favor f paying for said negroes, notwithstanding hey were declared to be freemen by the United States Court. Senators Seward and Foot presented a minority report, showing learly that the claim is neither sup ported by the facts, or the law, so as to ac thorize Congress to make provision for its payment. It is worthy of note that, before oth Houses were fairly organized, or any attempt could be made to ascertain the views of the President in relation to our public affairs, Mr. Mason insisted that a private mea-sure to pay for persons claimed to be slaves shall be considered. No matter about the President's Message; no matter about the vast number of public measures on the calenders of the two Houses, which should receive immediate attention. All these are of slight importance to Mr. Mason. There is a "nigger question," and it must be agitated. Everything else must be subordinate to it. Mr. Mason demands that Congress shall declare that certain freemen were slaves, and

that the government shall pay for them as such. For the special assignment of this question to Tuesday of next week, every de tocrat voted yea except Mr. Broderick have been told that this "nigger question was not to be revived. This has ong of the Buchanan "democracy. Fugitive Slave Law Mason has decreed other cise, and he and his associates in the Ac minis ration ranks have begun the re-agitation. The President also recommends the payment of this Amistad negro claim. The announcement by the President that

Kansas must remain out of the Union until she complies with the population restriction of the "English Bribery bill" creates a sensation here, as the northern democracy have favored her immediate admission whenever he applies with a legally-constructed constitution, no matter what her population may be. They are confused by this recommendation of Mr. Buchanan, and some o them denounce the policy. It remains to seen whether the administration party Congress will apply the English restriction to Oregon. If they attempt to admit her without such application, it is doubtful whether she gets into the Union unless with a proviso that Kansas shall be admitted upor

It will be perceived that the foreshadow ing of the message in this correspondent the acquisition of Cuba, Mexico, &c., was

Mr. Buchanan has an eye to his favorite railroad scheme from El Paso to Guaymas, and intends to push it to something practi cable and profitable.

The attempt to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill to increase the duty on iron, coal and lead, was defeated. The mevement was made by Mr. Dewart of Pennsylvania, who was altogether to ; fast in his efforts to acquire popularity at home.

The report that Spain has declared war ! conjust Mexico, is not confirmed by later news from Washington. The Tribune cor respondent of the 14th, speaks of it as mere rumor and says the Spanish minister had received no such intelligence.

been on trial in New Haven, Conn. The petitioner is Mary Bennett, the wife of Dr George Bennett, a patent pill vender, an her own statements, which extend through whole columns of the papers, show a long sourse of ill-treatment, commencing with r fusing a new bonnet, which of itself might well be the climax to a series of outrages. and ending with personal violence, throwing the dinner on the floor, half smothering the children, intimating an intention to poison her, and insisting upon her flirting with ther men. It would take a column at least o enumerate the injuries, some of the amusing, some annoying, some brutal, that that this poor woman appears to have endured. The Providence Journal remarks that as they all began in the affair of the new bonnet, it should be a warning to young brides never to submit on that question, the yielding of which led to all this woo

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser. THE PRESIDENT'S IDEAS OF ECONOMY .- Mr. nchman, in his message, admits that the venue of the country is wholly inadequat to the expenditures of the country upon the present scale. The public debt on the first July, in the present year was \$51,910,772, 66, to which sum that of \$10,000,000, the remaining half of the lean authorized on the 14th of June, is to be added, making the to tal public debt within a few dollars of sixts five millions. Upon this state of things President observes, first, that to resort loans to meet the ordinary expenses of go ernment would be a ruinous policy : secon tention to prevent these piratical expeditions that the revenue must be increased by an amendment of the tariff in some particulars with some minuteness. The objects of ex-penditure should be reduced in number, and what appropriations are necessary should strictly scrutinized. He has instructed the Departments to cut down their estimates

and promises to sid Congress to do this t oven a greater extent.

This reads well. But now let us see how he President practices what he recommends o Congress, hearing in mind that the public debt is already sixty-five millions of dollar and the public revenue is not adequate to the sublic expenditures even of the most ordina accompanies his homily on economy with the following recommendations, and these in addition to the ordinary appropriation bills :1. The purchase of Cuba. 2. Payment to Spain for the Amistad ne-

3. The establishment of an Indefinite number of military posts in Sonora and Chihuhus, and the support of an army to occupy them. 4. The employment of the army and navy open and keep open the Nicaragua transit

The employment of the army and navy for the same purpose with reference to the 6. The employment of the army and navy

for the same purpose with respect to the Te-A root to war with Costa Rica and aragim, if our domands are not complied with at an early day.

8. The construction of more war steamers

The construction by government aid of the great Pacific railroad.

10. Some undefined boons to the District f Columbia.

The President is quite anxious that a rigid onomy should be exercised, and intimates his Secretaries that they must cut down noir estimates as closely as possible—they oust not ask anything from Congress beyond the bare appropriations for their respective cost, for not more than one of which there is reason or necessity. Suppose all or half of the President's recommendations are com-

FROMOUR NEW YORK MUSICAL CORRESPONDENT NEW YORK, Dec. 10, 1858. MY DEAR FREE PRESS

try be possibly kept within the revenue ?-

debt five years hence ?

And what will be the amount of the public

I have from time t ime felt quite guilty for having been constantly putting off the fulfilment of my promise of last ing room where it comes daily into use. Nevummer to contribute a little Artistic chit-chat to cour columns every now and then, but other du ies seemingly more pressing, (if not more agreeable I have called for time and attention which had to be granted them, and I now consider myself neat indubitably an object of congratulation, in that I can really take pen in hand to keep an en gacement which bears some analogy to that of one marriages, in that being hastily entered into,

t in not quite so easily gotten rid of : Never before have New Yorkers had so much rusic to listen to, and enjoy, as they have had this season. The Operatic enterprises alone have formed enough for the study of that portion of the dettants who are disposed to the gratification of a atracted sphere of musical taste, while the minor and less expensive but (to our mind) by no means less intellectual, musical entertainments, have conisted of Piano. Vocal and Instrumental Quarte suitar, and Choral concerts in an abundance and of such a superior character that they have left

scarcely anything to be wished for by the most fas idious or insatiable. Strakosch and Ullman ran quite a competition i he fore part of the season, the former at Burton's new theatre, and the latter at the Academy of Mu ic. But notwithstanding the attractiveness of the nuch-placarded, and continually-"posted" posses sor of "worth, beauty and genus" (Madame Colson) trakesch soon had to "knock under" to his re loubtable antagonist, and seek other and more propitious climes such as those of "provincial villages" (like Philadelphia, Boston and others, you know ') wherein to spread his banners anew, and stir up art-enthusiasm without being compelled to ie so hard in print as to humbug the public with a recoil as it were, and thereby he the loser in ad

New York has been flooded with Prima Donnes this year. We have had Gazraniga (popularly nick-named Gassy Nigger) Gassier, (more gassy till) Laborde (the opposite to "Star-board") Cari oli (a real carroler) Poinsot ('pon my soul a singer) and last and least (vocally speaking) Piccol. mini (Pickled Homminy.) O what an arrant little art coquette this last is ! People go it with a rush" to see this unmitigated little humbug night after night, and when they return home again stare in each other's faces and wonder how they could have been so silly as to make so much out of so li tle; (for she is a little dot of a creature.) Next op era night arrives, and although disparagement of the renowned Prima and her powers has by n means been at a discount since the last time, still the same individuals find themselves back again sitting within reach of her fascinating grasp and although enchained while there, they return as dissatisfied as before, and fret and fume only to re peat their folly over again.

Why is this? How is it that that little witel as led all the West End, first of London, and then f this City, as it were by a ring in their noses, astinctively, naturally, and without possessing any of the first points of the greatest artists, excepting an irresistible way of rubbing her saucy ttle hands together, (for it may be reduced to that.) which is inimitable, payment, and perfectly original w th her. But so it is, and so it has been, and so she will be the reigning one of all the mu unity, we suppose, wherever she appears. Last light when we were at the "Huguenots," there at the little charmer in one of the proscentus exes, tooking as artices as a child, (and not much bigger in fact.) so tony and fresh that we felt as if anti-Lecompton Democrats in Congress open-we might have taken her all in by a moderate by complain of his conduct. They think sized kiss, for where a the use of making "two that he talks too much about the organizarigger in fact.) so rosy and fresh that we felt as if bites of a cherry."

One of the most ridiculous nalms-off upon the public sympathy and generosity of which Ullman has been guilty, has been the humbug about the free Singing School of the Academy. It was advertised as such a generous enterprise, so disinterested and as doing so much good, whereas it consisted of about one hundred of the scum for rather deeps,) of this horrible city, who were brought togethe howing tobacco, spitting on the floor, and laughing the remarks of a muddle-brained Dutchmay or an ddle-pated Irishman, (sometimes both together.) and then, after a few weeks, were brought on to the honderd voices " instend of really being, which they were a narrel of frightened green-horns, dressed in lominos and acting as more supernumeraries, being actually prohibited from making a noire, (although eminding one very much of the aristocratic mem bers of amateur London Orchestras, who appear to be the most efficient of the first violing, until it is known that they have greated their fiddle bour !! But I will not weary your readers with any more meh artistically enormous disclosures at precent only do not let any young country enthusiast per mit his heart to palpitate or ears to tingle, on an rusing any of the great Ullman's flaming announce ments. Let him take helf the advertisement, and boil it down over a slow fire for eighteen consecu tive hours, then divide and dilute ad infinitum and a just appreciable molety of the reality may nd a just apprecially arrived at.

Timorny Turk.

New Publications.

THE AGE OF CHIVALRY. Part I. King Arthur and his Knights. Part II. The Mabinogeon, or Welsh popular Tales. By Thomas Bulfinch. Boston - Crosby, Nich.

The object of this work, as the compiler tates, is, to bring before the popular mind ome of the romantic tales which formed a main part of the literary entertainment of to higher classes, during what he calls the second age of Fable"-that is a period anerior to that of most of the governments which now have sway in Europe. Long beore the art of printing and for a considerable ime afterwards, these extravagant fictions of mights, dragons, enchanted eastles, and cruel giants, of imprisoned ladies of high legree and their valiant deliverers were researsed in the halls of the courtly the rich and the powerful with all the interest that a veritable history of later days excites in

those of our own times. The style is of course modernized considerbly, and the fictions have undergone pruning and condensation. Readers in general will quite likely be better suited by this neans, though the antiquarian scholar may think the ancient fable would appear better in a more thoroughly ancient dress. In fact we think so ourselves. The volume is handsomely got up by the publishers, and the illustrations show the brilliant colors of oil paintings

A WILL AND A WAY .- Tales translated

from the German. SEED TIME AND HARVEST. Tales translated from the German of Rosalie Kock and Maria.

Burg. These are two volumes of translated Ger man Tales for the young, issued by the same Publishers. They are very pretty volumes, and are furnished with shows illustrations. The tales are intended to interest the young and at the same time to produce a wholesome effect on their minds. If there was more of this sort of reading for the young, and less of the "Avenger of the Seas," "The Tyrant's Vault." and such like extravegant eterior. which are distributed by tensand hundreds of

weekly sheets, it would be far better. BOOK KEEPING BY SINGLE ENTRY. Common School edition. By L. B. Hanaford and J. W. Payson. Boston Crosby, Nichols &

A comprehensive knowledge of Book Keeping is rarely to be obtained in Common Schools. It must be sought for in the professional Mercantile School, or in the Count ertheless, every person, male or female, who enjoys the ordinary advantages of a Common School education, may with great propriety be taught how to keep plain accounts in single entry; and yet comparatively few in the community can keep such accounts intelligently, or make out an ordinary bill neatly. To make it easy to remedy so general a defect, this small volume is published; and it seems to us very well adapted to its

To be found at Fuller's

Some of our readers are aware that Rev Joshua Young recently felt called upon to tender his resignation as pastor of the Unitarian church in this place. The matter was considered at a meeting of that society called for the purpose, on Saturday, which resulted in an almost unanimous request to Mr. Young, on the part of the society, to withdraw his resignation. We understand that Mr. Young has complied with the request.

Fire in Williams -- We understand that the slaughter house of Mr. Hewitt in Williston, containing some 600 sheep pelts and a large quantity of mutton. was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning.

PRESENTS .- Those who propose to make Christmas and New Year's presents, will find a valuable hint for them in our advertising columns under the heading, "Holiday Pres-

It will be observed that No. 52 of the laws, published in another column, meets exactly (as it was intended to do.) the case which arose, in our fire department on the occasion of the recent fire in St. Albans.

FROM WASHINGTON .- The following is from the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune

"There is a good deal of talk about the Democratic leaders being alarmed at the ex-citement which their blow at the anti-Le-Democrats has caused. Such talk The blow has been given deliberately, and will not be smoothed over. proscription of Douglas would have been con-summated in open Senate to-day, but it is re-quired that the committees be announced on the second Monday of December.

The States declares that the act will have the most disastrous effect upon the Demo eratic party; will revive an extinct issue will encourage Black Republicanism,

give it a renewed assurance of a triumph over the disorganized democracy. The Republican Senators held a caucus today to consider the question of committees It was decided to vote against the unfair arrangement of committees proposed by the Democrats. They were unanimously opposed to backing Douglas in his fight with

his own party.

His abuse of the Republicans during the canvase, and his attempt in his Southern peeches to conciliate the fire-caters, has ma erially weakened his position.